

567—118.9(455B,455D) Refrigerant removal requirements.

118.9(1) All owners of refrigerant recovery and recycling equipment must provide certification to EPA that they have acquired and are using EPA-approved equipment.

118.9(2) Refrigerant in appliances must be recovered to EPA standards using equipment meeting EPA requirements (40 CFR 82.162). Refrigerant may be removed prior to delivery to the appliance demanufacturer if it is removed by an appliance service or repair facility employee certified for the removal of refrigerant.

118.9(3) The removal of refrigerant from refrigeration appliances must take place in an area where the temperature of the surrounding air and of the appliance being demanufactured is 45 degrees Fahrenheit or greater.

118.9(4) Facilities that are not EPA-certified refrigerant reclaimers must ship recovered refrigerant to an EPA-certified reclamation facility or properly dispose of the refrigerant at an EPA-permitted facility. Reclamation may take place on site only if the appliance demanufacturing facility is certified as a reclaimer by the EPA. Any refrigerant that cannot be reclaimed or recycled must be properly disposed of by incineration or other acceptable means.

118.9(5) Compressor oil.

a. Compressor oil from refrigeration unit compressors may be removed during the demanufacturing process, and any oil removed must be stored in accordance with rule 567—119.5(455D,455B).

b. Compressor oil is not hazardous and may be burned in used oil-fired space heaters, provided the heaters have a capacity of 0.5 BTUs (British thermal units) per hour or more.

c. Compressor oil may be sold to a marketer of used oil.

118.9(6) Ammonia gas-operated refrigerators and air conditioners.

a. Ammonia gas must be vented into water.

b. Sodium chromate must be removed from refrigeration equipment containing sodium chromate.

c. Sodium chromate liquid is a hazardous waste and must be disposed of at an EPA-permitted facility.

d. Removal of sodium chromate liquid must take place on an impervious surface. In case of a spill, the spilled liquid and the material used as absorbent must be handled as a hazardous waste and disposed of as a hazardous waste.

e. Sodium chromate must be stored in a DOT-approved container that shows no sign of damage. The container must be labeled with a proper EPA-approved chromium label stating “chromium” or “hazardous waste” as required by 40 CFR 262.32 and 49 CFR 172.304 in both English and the predominant language of any non-English-reading workers.

f. Prior to shipment, sodium chromate must be packaged to prevent leakage, and all containers must be sealed.

g. A person generating sodium chromate waste must maintain records to determine if the person is a conditionally exempt small-quantity generator, small-quantity generator, or large-quantity generator of hazardous waste.

h. Asbestos insulation found within the appliance or on refrigerant lines must be removed. Asbestos must be handled in a manner that complies with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.

i. Asbestos must be moistened and double bagged, in accordance with 567—Chapter 109, prior to disposal at a landfill approved for asbestos disposal for the person’s solid waste comprehensive planning area. A person who needs to dispose of asbestos must contact the landfill and make arrangements for the disposal and any additional packaging and handling procedures.